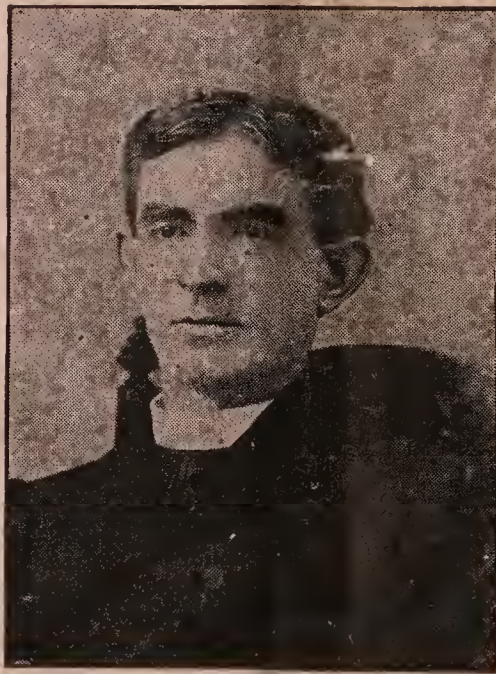


The Father Murphy Institute for Inebriates.

AN EFFICACIOUS AND PERMANENT CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS,
MORPHIA, AND KINDRED HABITS.

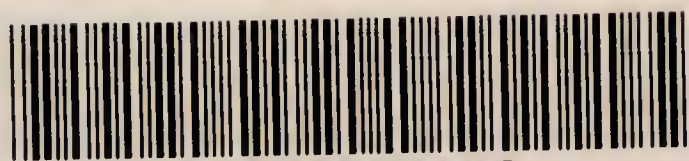
Endorsed and Endowed by the
Governments of
Quebec and Nova Scotia
(Canada).



REV. L. W. MURPHY.

For further information address
the Manager,
49, NORFOLK SQUARE,
HYDE PARK, LONDON, W.

Telegraphic Address:—"GENTLEST, LONDON."
Telephone:—1456 MAYFAIR.



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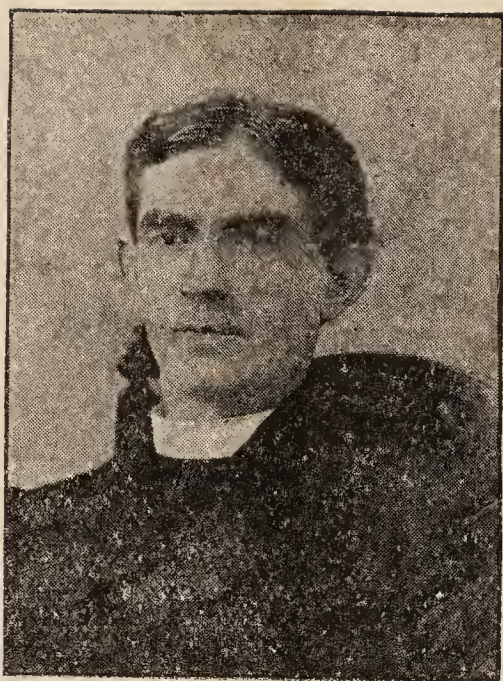
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THE LATE REV. L. W. MURPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

THE revelation of the double-chloride of gold as a curative agent in the common diseases of alcoholism, morphinism, and tobaccoism is one of the greatest and most beneficial revelations ever made to the human race.

The salts of gold have long been used, and are still being used, successfully for various affections of the nervous system, by the best medical practitioners. The special preparation of these salts, however, which has been found to act as a *specific* in the treatment of the alcohol, morphine and tobacco habits, is a comparatively new discovery, and, as the experience of thousands has shown, is used successfully only in the Institutes of its great discoverer, Father Murphy. That this preparation is the only known medical agent which has proved itself thoroughly effective in the treatment of these habits, or rather diseases, is acknowledged by many of the ablest physicians of the United States and Canada. They have been eye-witnesses to its results and give it their cordial endorsement.

That these so-called habits are real diseases is now far beyond doubt. In every modern text-book of medicine they are classified and treated among the number of genuine diseases. The great Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, in a recent issue of the "Annual of

the Universal Medical Sciences," says: "Nothing in the line of medical progress has been more satisfactory than the increasing recognition, within recent years, of the *disease* aspect of inebriety. A quarter of a century ago, practically the whole religious and temperance worlds and nearly all the medical profession saw in drunkenness only the voluntary gratification of vicious desires, and denounced drunkards as willing and wilful offenders against order and morality. Punishment was considered the best method of dealing with it, as it was regarded as a crime. Now, happily, all is changed. Clergymen, lawyers, and social reformers vie with police magistrates in insisting on the diseased condition of many inebriates, while boards of poor law guardians pass resolutions calling for the treatment of the drunkard as a sick patient, not as a criminal transgressor." The undisputed results of treatment are the best evidence of which view is right, the old or the new. Treated as a *vice*, of the millions who have been the special subjects of moral suasion the percentage of those rescued is not 5 per cent. Treated as a *disease*, the Father Murphy Gold Cure reaps an absolute harvest of not less than 95 per cent. of patients, and in every case where the patient is cured, if the patient is not willingly, aye, *wilfully*, at fault, the result is permanent.

Let it not be understood that our method of treatment loses sight of the value of moral suasion and the strenuous exercise of normal will-power. On the contrary, we deem the moral agency an absolutely essential counterpart to our treatment. But in a great many cases of drunkenness, before any moral forces can produce their normal effect, an existing physical disease must first be removed. Our gold treatment produces in the wrecked constitution of the drunkard those physical, or rather physiological conditions which are absolutely necessary to, and which alone make possible for him, the free and healthy exercise of his moral nature. And it is owing to this fact that to-day we hold in our hands abundance of undeniable proof that our treatment has rescued thousands of men and women from the verge of physical and moral ruin, and made them once more good and useful citizens.

The most earnest prayers and exhortations from the pulpit and temperance platform, the earnest pleadings of friends, the prayers and tears of mothers and sisters and wives all failed. But a remedy was found in our gold treatment. To-day their prayers are prayers of thankfulness, their tears are tears of joy, and the wounded hearts are healed.

I.—ALCOHOLISM.

Acute.—The term acute alcoholism is applied to that pathological condition which results from the ingestion of a large amount of alcohol into the system at any one time.

Chronic.—Chronic alcoholism is the term applied to that series of grave pathological changes which are brought about in the system by the habitual use of alcoholic beverages. This is the form which involves those degenerative changes in the nervous system which present, as their great pathognomonic symptom, the liquor “appetite,” that too well known ungovernable crave for alcoholic stimulants.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON THE SYSTEM.

Digestive System.—Catarrh of the stomach is the most common symptom. The habitual drinker has a furred tongue, a heavy breath, and in the morning a sensation of sinking at the stomach until he has his dram. The appetite is usually impaired and the bowels are constipated. In the liver, too, degenerative changes take place. The liver is an organ made up of two different kinds of structure, (1) *glandular cells* for the secretion of bile and the manufacture of other substances which are necessary for the nutrition of the body; (2) *connective tissue*, which surrounds and gives support to these cells. The essential function of the liver is secretion, and this important function depends wholly on these glandular cells. The effect of alcohol is to increase the surrounding connective tissue, which later presses upon the glandular cells and causes them to degenerate, so that ultimately the whole organ is nothing more than a mass of tough connective tissue which is no more capable of performing the function of secretion than a body composed of so much leather. This condition is known as cirrhosis of the liver.

The Kidneys.—The kidney, like the liver, is composed of two types of tissue, (1) delicate little tubes which serve to carry off the various poisonous waste products of the body, which collectively are known as urine, and (2) connective tissue elements which are packed in between and around the little tubes for the purpose of supporting them and keeping them in place. The effect of the habitual use of alcohol is to cause an overgrowth of this connective tissue and a corresponding degeneration of the little tubes or true excreting structure, so that the kidneys are unable to perform their proper function. This condition is known to medical science as “granular” or “contracted” kidney. It is “the drunkard’s kidney.”

The Nervous System.—Of all the disorders produced by alcohol those connected with the nervous system are the most striking.

Unsteadiness of the muscles in the performance of any action is a constant feature. A characteristic tremor is noticeable in the hands and tongue. The mental powers are dull, particularly so in the morning hours, and the patient is unable to transact any business until he has had his accustomed stimulant. Irritability of temper, forgetfulness, and a change in the moral character of the individual gradually come on. The perceptive powers are made imperfect and morbid. The power of attention is impaired so as to become imperfect, unstable, and wavering. The judgment is seriously impaired, the will enfeebled, and in the final stage, dementia may supervene. In many cases sooner or later there occurs that peculiar nervous affection known as "Alcoholic Neuritis." Neuritis means an inflammation of the nerves, a most terrible and painful disease. It begins with severe tearing and drawing pains in the lower, or, more rarely, in the upper extremities. Later on a pronounced disturbance of the gait is added to the pains, and finally there is paralysis and a fatal termination.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Prolonged excessive indulgence often induces an acute exacerbation of the nervous derangements, which gives rise to a special group of symptoms known as "Delirium Tremens." The onset of this condition is usually sudden. The intellect becomes seriously disordered, a constantly increasing excitement and restlessness are gradually developed, sleep is impossible and finally the patient is afflicted by most torturing hallucinations of vermin, reptiles, demons, etc. Often the termination is fatal.

THE LIQUOR APPETITE.

As a result of the previously enumerated pathological changes, especially those connected with the nervous system, there is developed that peculiar morbid phenomenon known as the "Liquor Appetite," or the morbid impulse to drink. This is the central symptom of the disease. It is more than a mere "habit"; it is a symptom of actual disease. In other well-known derangements of the nervous system from other causes there are symptoms very much like it, which are known in medical science as "Insistent" or "Fixed Ideas" or "Morbid Impulses." Views may differ on this question. The popular view is that the appetite is merely a *natural want* for an accustomed stimulus. But the greatest medical authorities of the present age have pronounced it "*a symptom of a positive brain malady.*" The persons afflicted with it are often well educated, highly intelligent, of genuine moral character, and standing in the highest social and professional ranks. They know perfectly well that the use of alcohol injures their physical and mental health, and stands between them and success in life. They may have no actual *thirst* for liquor; they may even dislike the taste of it; and yet when the opportunity presents itself, they find themselves again

indulging in that practice which their better nature so abhors. They deplore their condition and will express themselves ready to do anything for their recovery, and on the very next favourable occasion they will find themselves "drunk again." The truth of the situation is *they cannot stop*. The *morbid impulse* has command of the whole mental and moral constitution ; all other ideas and motives, and impulses must fall before it. They cannot stop, and they will not stop until this morbid impulse is *removed*, and this impulse cannot be removed until its cause is removed, namely, those pathological conditions in the nervous system which we have already described. This done, the patient regains his normal strength of character and has once more the freedom of choice between the different courses of action that come up before him. We do not say that he is thereafter necessarily a good man ; he may be a bad man ; but whatever he does, whether it be good or bad, he does as a *free agent*, and is himself responsible for it.

VARIETIES OF THE IMPULSE.

The morbid appetite for drink, like the symptoms of every other disease, presents itself in many different forms. Like all other symptoms, it varies in form and intensity with the individual temperament. Many drunkards after reading the above description of the disease will say they are not thus afflicted. They will say they can refrain from drinking by an act of will. The actual doing of a thing, however, is the proof of the ability to do it. The raving maniac, who at one time in his imagined pomp and splendour struts about and calls himself King Philip of Spain, will afterwards tell you how foolishly he acted, and will firmly assure you that he will never act in that way again. But, wait ! the morbid impulse is now absent, but it is only "lying low," storing up energy for the next attack, and the moment it reasserts itself, in spite of all the poor patient's rational ideas, in spite of everything, he is King Philip again. The drunkard who can stop drinking, is always going to stop, and never does stop, is the most common form of drunkard in the world. Though not to himself, to the medical observer he is a true picture of disease. As for the poor unfortunate himself, he is for ever misled by the subtlety of his disease. The form which it takes is always one well calculated to deceive the judgment of the one it afflicts. In some it seems to be the powers of control or the higher inhibitory centres of the brain that are impaired. Such persons simply drift away with almost complete inability to offer resistance. In others it is the connection between *will* and *action* that seems to be destroyed. These people are all the time "going to reform ;" they say they feel no strong desire to drink, they know perfectly well all the evils of alcohol, and they are going to give it up ; they actually and earnestly *will* to stop, but somehow or other they do not. The *will* is never carried

into *action*, and simply because the path in the brain running between the two is obliterated. In a third class it is the morbid impulse that seems to be disproportionately exaggerated, while the powers of control may be perfectly normal. In this class the patient is carried away after a desperate struggle. To this class belongs the patient who is most easily convinced of his disease, for here the symptom is most apparent. But in the others it is equally genuine; it is only cloaked by the peculiarities of temperament.

TREATMENT.

In the older text-books on medicine, the first instruction given under the head of treatment is "the patient must give up the use of alcohol"—the very thing that the patient cannot do. We might as well begin the treatment of epilepsy by telling the patient that the first thing he must do is to stop taking fits.

The more modern views aim at something more radical. According to the best medical authorities, as quoted in an article by the late Dr. Kerr, of London, the object of treatment is twofold. "The first object of treatment is to correct bodily conditions that create affinity for stimulants. . . . The secondary object is to free the system from organic alcoholic disease, when such disease exists, and in all cases to produce complete restitution from strong drink by creating a positive physical and mental anti-drink state." In order to effect a complete cure we must eradicate all those pathological descriptions already described. The catarrh of the stomach, if it exists, must be relieved; the degenerative changes in the liver and kidneys must be stayed in their progress, so that nature may have a chance to restore their normal functions; and the disturbances in the nervous system must be corrected so that the patient may be freed from the liquor appetite and restored to mental and moral health. Is there any course of treatment that will effect all these changes?

THE DOUBLE-CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

In order that we may not be accused of prejudice in favour of our own remedies, we copy all the following facts from probably the ablest therapeutical authority in America, Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of Philadelphia. The double-chloride of gold used in medicinal doses promotes the appetite and increases the digestive capacity. The functions of the mind are made more active, and a state of cheerfulness is induced. It is a most successful remedy for *catarrhal conditions of the stomach, duodenum, and bile-ducts*. Referring to his own experience, in the latest edition of his work on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, he says, "The author calls especial attention to the use of the salts of gold in chronic Bright's disease—*granular and fibroid kidney*" (the drunkard's kidney described above). "His experience has continued to be highly

favourable, and various confirmatory observations have been published by others. *The nature of the curative action consists in the impression made on the connective tissue elements. It prevents or lessens the overgrowth*, and hence is now utilised in the treatment of the various sclerosis (hardenings by overgrowth of connective tissue elements)—of the *liver*, of the *kidneys*, of the *arterial system*, and of the nervous system.” The fundamental pathological change brought about by the use of alcohol is the overgrowth of connective tissue at the expense of other more important tissues—overgrowth of connective tissue throughout the whole body, in the stomach, liver, kidneys, brain and spinal cord. The only remedy known in medical science which successfully *prevents or lessens* this pathological change is the double-chloride of gold, but that this does so with marvellous success is proved beyond a doubt by the experience of all who have fairly and properly tried it. But this is not all! The action of the drug on the nervous system exhibits its most wonderful feature. It is the most potent agent known for the restoration to perfect health of a debilitated nervous system. It is used with the happiest results in various nervous disorders, such as decline of sexual power, vertigo, hypochondria, melancholia, neurasthenia, etc. As a regenerator of the nervous system it has no equal.

FATHER MURPHY'S PREPARATION A SPECIFIC.

From a consideration of the foregoing therapeutical facts the conclusion is evident that if any remedy is to be efficacious in the radical treatment of alcohol it is the double-chloride of gold. It was a thorough and practical knowledge of these facts that led Father Murphy into those investigations which resulted in his wonderful discovery of a special preparation of the salts of gold which by repeated experiments he found to act as a *specific* for the removal of those pathological conditions which lie at the basis of the drunkard's disease. Once the facts are collected and presented together it is clear to everyone that the path on which he travelled to his discovery was one of clear and explicit logical induction. Genuine logical induction always arrives at truth and always reaps its reward. No sooner was the induction completed than it was verified by abundance of experience. Thousands of men and women testify not alone by word of mouth, but by their lives, to the efficacy of Father Murphy's formula of the gold salts as a specific in the treatment of inebriety. And this testimony in every case is that it eradicates every taint of the disease, repairs the diseased tissues, and effects a complete and permanent cure, destroying all appetite for stimulants, and leaving the patient in a thoroughly invigorated condition of health, physically, mentally and morally.

ORIGIN OF THE DISCOVERY.

Several years ago certain preparations of the salts of gold were adopted by some German physicians in the treatment of various

nervous disorders. Stimulated by the success of their results several English and American physicians followed in their footsteps. About the same time the Russian Government, becoming alarmed at the prevalence and increase of drunkenness among officers of the army, directed Dr. Dabronravoff, chief of the medical staff, to ascertain whether there was not a remedy for the disease. Taking a hint from the work of the German physicians he began experimenting with the salts of gold, and with wonderful success. Several doctors in America followed his example, and some of them have pretended to be the discoverers of the remedy. About the same time Rev. L. W. Murphy, a Catholic priest at Buffalo, N.Y., who in his college career distinguished himself as a brilliant investigator in the chemical laboratory, and who in after life became an enthusiastic worker in the cause of temperance, also became actively interested in this new treatment for drunkenness. For some years he devoted himself to the study of the pathology of inebriety in the hospitals of Buffalo, at the same time making use of his chemical knowledge in the investigation of the gold preparations as administered by the German physicians. Eventually he came to the conclusion that he had found a formula based on the German system, which was a practical scientific remedy for drunkenness, and after sufficient experimental verification of his discovery, began establishing institutions for its administration.

II.—THE MORPHIA HABIT.

The scientific name for this disease is “morphinism” or “morphiomania.” It is a disease most terrible in its ultimate effects. It is generated by the constant use of morphia—taken at first, as a rule, in this country at least, for the purpose of allaying pain. It is most prevalent among women and physicians who use the hypodermic syringe for the alleviation of pain, as in rheumatism, neuralgia or sciatica. The symptoms are at first generally slight, but gradually increase in severity as the disease progresses. As the effects of each dose of the drug wear off the patient experiences great lassitude and mental depression, and perhaps nausea and pain in the stomach. These symptoms are always relieved by a fresh dose of the drug. At a later stage the general appearance of the patient is very characteristic. He becomes emaciated and anæmic, presenting a strange sallowness of the complexion, which is peculiar to chronic morphinism. Sometimes the hair turns gray and the patient becomes prematurely aged. He is irritable and restless, being unable to remain quiet for any length of time. The sleep is disturbed, the appetite and digestion deranged, and except when under the influence of the drug, the mental condition is one of marked depression. The disease may continue for an indefinite length of time, the patient usually requiring a gradual increase in the dose, until at last enormous quantities are taken. Finally all the vital powers give out and gradually wane, the victim takes little or no food, and dies from extreme debility.

PATHOLOGY OF MORPHINISM.

Nearly all the symptoms of the disease are due to changes produced in the nervous system by the pernicious action of the drug. The changes are akin to those nervous conditions occurring in the disease of Alcoholism, and a similar treatment is demanded.

A SURE AND PERMANENT CURE.

As the pathological conditions, as far as the nervous system is concerned, are very much alike in both alcoholism and morphinism, and as the gold salts in all cases have an especial selective affinity for nerve structures, it occurred to Father Murphy that some modification of his gold treatment for alcoholism might prove serviceable in the treatment of morphinism; and this, after a long chain of complicated experiments, he found to be so. Father Murphy's treatment of morphinism, which consists of the systematic administration of a certain modification of his gold preparation, together with the subjection of the patient to certain strict regulations regarding hygiene, diet, the withdrawal of the drug, and general tonic treatment, has, after a large number of most crucial tests, proved itself no less successful than his treatment of alcoholism. The results of treatment of this disease have been really marvellous. Weakness and disease of the nerve centres have, in the majority of the cases treated, been of such duration that the patients had entirely forgotten what was really meant by manhood and womanhood, and yet all, without one exception, have been fully restored to the vigour of normal health, and permanently freed from even the slightest desire for morphia or drugs of any kind.

III.—THE TOBACCO HABIT.

The active principle of tobacco is nicotine, which is one of the most potent poisons known. Nicotine poisoning is classified under two general heads, the *acute* and the *chronic*.

Acute:—The acute form is a pathological state brought on by too large a dose taken at one time. The pulse becomes slow and weak, the patient feels faint and oppressed, and often has an increased flow of saliva in the mouth, and vomiting. In severe cases there is loss of consciousness, tetanic spasms, with irregular action of the heart and respiration.

Chronic:—A chronic pathological state induced by the habitual use of tobacco. The central disturbance is situated in the nervous system and this gives rise to various symptoms which are connected with the different functions of the body. Disturbances of the heart's action are the most characteristic. It is not the heart itself which is affected, but the nerves which regulate its action. Owing to poisoning of the cardiac nerve centres, the action of the heart becomes irregular and rapid. The patient feels his heart throbbing violently and fluttering, and sometimes there is severe pain and a sense of impending death. The nerves governing

the respiratory apparatus may also be affected, giving rise sometimes to severe paroxysms of asthma. Often the nervous system is more generally affected and all the functions of the body may become more or less involved. Frequently there is muscular weakness and tremor, loss of sleep, digestive troubles, chronic catarrh of the pharynx and larynx giving rise to habitual sore throat and hoarseness. Sometimes the patient is troubled with fits of weakness, staggering, and disturbances of vision.

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

Of all forms of the habitual use of tobacco, the cigarette habit is the most pernicious, and scarcely a day passes that the newspapers do not record the death of one or more of its victims. The evils of the cigarette are due to two causes: (1) the greater number of poisonous elements contained in the tobacco used in the ordinary cigarette, and (2) the manner in which these toxic gases are inhaled and directly absorbed by the system. In addition to the symptoms experienced by the victims of other forms of the tobacco habit, the patient is almost constantly tortured with nervous headache, feelings of dizziness, and sometimes complete nervous prostration. The mental faculties become confused, and it is difficult to put ideas together, or think clearly, the memory fails, and often the patient is seized with terrible forebodings of the loss of reason.

TREATMENT.

The pathological condition produced by the habitual use of tobacco is plainly a nervous disturbance—a disintegration of the nerve centres—and is very closely allied to the nervous changes induced by the use of other toxic substances, such as alcohol and morphine. It was this close relationship between all nervous diseases produced by toxins or poisons that first suggested to Father Murphy the application of his gold remedy in the treatment of the tobacco habit. Thousands of remedies have been tested, some with fairly good results, others with complete failure. The experience at the various Father Murphy Institutes is that every patient who has undergone the treatment administered there, has been completely and permanently cured. The Gold treatment eradicates all desire for tobacco in any form, and restores the nervous system to its normal condition.

IV.—NEURASTHENIA, OR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

The American neurologist Board was the first to recognise the importance of this disease, and to give it its present name. He was at first inclined to think that it was mainly an "American disease"; but this is by no means the case, as neurasthenic subjects constitute a large portion of the patients of specialists of various other countries.

A complete list of its causes would include almost all those influences which in any way act unfavourably on the nervous system. Among the most frequent causes are:—great and persistent emotional excitement, mental over-exertion, improper methods of living, toxic influences, such as alcohol and nicotine, sexual excesses, such as onanism, etc. Besides these, there is often a hereditary predisposition or congenital weak resistance of the nervous system to untoward influences.

SYMPTOMS.

(1.) The most characteristic is a peculiar, subjective sensation of *pressure in the head*. This symptom varies with different individuals, but is essentially a feeling of pressure and numbness and often causes the patient to doubt whether he is in full possession of his intellectual powers. It may be seated in the front or back of the head, and may sometimes rise to the height of actual pain. (2.) *Intellectual debility*, the patient being entirely incapable of performing the duties of his vocation. (3.) *Loss of Sleep*. (4.) *Depression of Spirits*. The patient loses all hope of recovery and gives voice to the most melancholy predictions. He dreads to go into society, to mingle with a crowd, or to be subjected to any physical jar. (5.) *Vertigo*, or dizziness, is frequent. (6.) Sometimes there is *bodily weakness*, the patient being unable to walk any distance without becoming weary. (7.) The various functions of the body may be impaired,—appetite diminished, bowels constipated, skin dry, circulation in extremities feeble, and as a consequence cold feet and hands. (8.) The effects of the deeply seated nervous derangements become evident in the mental condition. The whole field of mental vision becomes clouded. The patient loses interest in everything, to him life has lost its charms, and seems not worth living. The warmth and hope of health have vanished and are replaced by cold apathy and despair. No human being is more miserable than the unfortunate neurasthenic.

TREATMENT.

Neurasthenia is the general type of all those various diseases produced by the action of toxins or poisons. In a great many cases it is the direct result of alcoholism, tobaccoism, or morphinism. In nearly all cases it is in all probability the result of the action of toxic matters circulating in the blood. In those cases which are decidedly due to hereditary influences, statistics go a long way to show that in reality these hereditary influences are nothing more nor less than remote effects of alcoholism, morphinism, etc., in the ancestors showing themselves in disguised form in the nervous constitution of the descendants. And this explains why we see so many of those people who are born with neurotic or neurasthenic temperaments, at once becoming drunkards or morphine fiends or tobacco maniacs, without any individual habituation whatever.

The double-chloride of gold is a *radical* remedy—it destroys the *root* of the disease. The root of the disease is the same in the various toxic diseases, alcoholism, morphinism, etc., and neurasthenia, the only difference being that in neurasthenia it has been transmitted through the nervous constitutions of perhaps several generations. As the gold remedy acts directly on this “disease-root,” it will act on it in every possible combination of circumstances in which it may exist, and by whatever means it may have been obtained, whether by direct acquisition by the individual, or by hereditary transmission.

Experience proves the truth and value of this logical induction. There is overwhelming testimony to show that our gold treatment is the most successful treatment for neurasthenia that has yet been discovered. In two or three days the effects of the remedy become apparent. The appetite is improved, the stomach regains its normal function, and the whole physical machinery quickly gets into good working order. Sleep returns with its refreshing effects. Buoyancy of spirit succeeds depression, and work that had become a burden now is a pleasure. Life is again worth living and its pleasures seem doubly sweet.

TREATMENT AT THE INSTITUTION.

The treatment administered at our Institutions is two-fold—that is two parallel courses of treatment are carried on at the same time. One course is *radical*. In it our special preparation of the salts of gold is administered for the complete removal of the physical conditions which lie at the root of the disease. The other course is *tonic*. It includes appropriate hygienic measures relating to sleep, food, exercise, bathing, etc., as well as a thorough course in medicinal tonics.

The remarkable effects of the treatment are noticeable in a very short time. In the treatment for alcoholism, on the third or fourth day the desire for liquor is completely removed, and the anti-drink state induced is so decided and marked that the patient is unable to taste, and in many cases even to smell alcoholic liquors of any kind without provoking severe nausea and vomiting. Patients suffering from even the most severe nervous symptoms, in less than two days feel decided relief. As the treatment progresses the good effects increase and multiply, so that by the end of the second week the patient experiences renewed health and vigour, renewed life, and a life that is absolutely free from all desire for drink and all symptoms of alcoholic disease. And, best of all, this final condition is *permanent*. In the case of morphinism, tobaccoism and neurasthenia the course of treatment is somewhat different, the nature of treatment varying more or less for each disease. The effects are more gradual than in the case of alcoholism, but in the end are equally remarkable, amounting in every case to a thorough, complete and permanent cure.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Patients will be obliged to comply with the following rules:

1. All patients will be required to register at the Institute and arrange all financial matters with the Secretary-Treasurer on arrival.
2. Strict regularity must be observed in the use of the remedy every two hours during the day and promptness at the office for hypodermic treatment.
3. The remedy for internal use is compounded to meet individual needs, and loaning or exchanging is not permitted.
4. Bathing is essential, and patients are required to bathe at least twice each week.
5. The Physicians earnestly entreat patients to avoid saloons and bar-rooms, and to use only what is prescribed in the office.

HALIFAX, January 17th, 1896.

From the Ex-Premier of Nova Scotia.

The Father Murphy Gold Cure Institute has been in operation in Halifax for over two years, and since its establishment I have given careful attention to the work it has accomplished in the cure of dipsomania. During that period, over seven hundred persons have been treated in it, and I am personally cognisant of many of the cases. In all those which came under my knowledge, the treatment has been universally beneficial, and in nearly all, the cure has been complete and effective. While I am not in possession of the history of all the cases treated at the Institute, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that the cures have exceeded ninety per cent., and that the relapses, few as they are, can be accounted for by reasons other than the inadequacy of the cure; and even some of those who relapsed have been recovered by a supplementary course of treatment. I know of no instance where the treatment was conscientiously observed, with a sincere desire to be cured, in which it has failed. I feel, therefore, that I am not only justified in stating my unqualified approval of this humane institution, but would feel it a dereliction of duty not to do so; and I sincerely and earnestly recommend it to the most favourable consideration of all who seek to ameliorate the unhappy and deplorable condition of the victims of alcohol, and thus promote the physical and moral well-being of the community.

The discovery of the cure is certainly one of the greatest, as it is one of the most beneficent, of modern times. The effectual cure of a disease which had hitherto baffled alike the physician, the clergy and the moralist should certainly be welcomed and recognised as one of the greatest blessings of the ages; because it cures that which has always been, and now, perhaps, more than ever is, the fruitful parent of crime, vice, and unspeakable individual misery. It should command the instant attention and support of governments, temperance societies, philanthropic associations, and of the clergy. It does appear a subject of astonishment that the temperance bodies, whose professed object is to battle with intemperance, but whose success has not been very conspicuous, have not laid hold of this effective and death-dealing weapon against the foe.

I regret to know that the Halifax Institution, while it has proved a moral success, has, from a financial point, been a failure. The generous and open-hearted manager, Mr. Quinn, has spent largely of his own private means in the gratuitous treatment of the poor, and to keep the Institution in operation during the past two and a half years. This cannot, of course, continue, and should not be expected; and it is to be hoped that the temperance societies, benevolent associations, and public authorities, will all unite in securing the inestimable blessing it is calculated to confer on the community, and come forward to avert the calamity which its closure would involve.

It is satisfactory to know that among the clergy and medical profession there are many ardent and sincere friends, who have done much to encourage and assist in the good work, and it is believed that the temperance associations are not devoid of men who can appreciate the value of the Institute. I trust it will receive from the legislative and municipal authorities such aid and assistance as the meritorious work it is engaged in deserves.

S. H. HOLMES.

HALIFAX, January 20th, 1896.

I have been asked for a testimonial in favour of the Gold Cure Institute of Halifax.

I am well aware of the unusual course I take in recommending a mode of treatment, the nature of which is kept a secret. In doing so, I transgress an ethical rule of the medical profession, a rule, as I believe, wise and beneficent.

But most rules have exceptions, and I take one here.

And so, while I regret that the managers of the Gold Cure Institute do not consider it advisable to make known their method of treatment, I must say that the results of their treatment which have come under my own notice are as remarkable as they are gratifying, results not to be obtained by any other treatment of which I have any knowledge; and that I have not seen any injurious effect produced in the general health of the patients.

JOHN STEWART, M.B.

HALIFAX, January 20, 1896.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with a number of individuals who have been subjected to the "Gold Cure" at the Murphy Institute in Halifax. They have derived great benefit from the course of treatment, and in most instances the improvement has been permanent.

I think the Institute worthy of support and encouragement.

D. A. CAMPBELL, M.D.

HALIFAX, January 20, 1896.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your request for a statement of my opinion of the "Gold Cure" Establishment: Would say, that it is an Institution which, in my judgment, should receive the support and assistance of every public and private body who have power to aid it. The treatment there received is the only form of treatment known, which will CURE a large percentage of habitual drunkards. My opinion is formed from personal knowledge of the complete CURE of a number of men and some women, who are now sober, reputable people, whereas formerly they were constant drunkards, a curse to their families and a disgrace to the community. In some of these cases two, three or more courses of treatment were required, but they have been cured. I understand that an objection to the treatment has been raised, that it has caused the death of some. This objection I believe to be not true. Two men who were treated here, did die some months after leaving the institute. I knew both intimately, and can testify that the cause of death was, in both cases, disease of the heart and liver, brought on by alcohol and made worse by alcohol. The so-called "Gold Cure" had absolutely nothing to do with the deaths.

Yours truly,

W. B. SLAYTER, M.D.

Though I fear I may not be acting exactly in accordance with the usages of the profession in bearing testimony to the action of a remedial agent and a method of treatment which are kept secret, still, from my personal knowledge of many authentic cases which have been wonderfully benefited by what is known as the "Murphy Gold Cure" for inebriates, I feel con-

strained to say that I consider the treatment genuine and most effective, and a great boon, not only to the sufferers themselves, but to the community at large, and that it deserves every public support and encouragement.

W. S. OLIVER, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Halifax, N.S., January 16th, 1896.

JOSEPH E. QUINN, Esq.,

Manager of the Father Murphy Gold Cure Institute, Halifax.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your inquiry as to my opinion regarding the efficacy of the Father Murphy Gold Cure, I have to say: That there is not a shadow of a doubt in my mind that the treatment as administered at your Institute is far superior and much more efficacious than any that has preceded it, and without at all treading on the ground which Father Murphy has deemed advisable to keep sacred to himself, as a medical man, I have seen enough to opine that whatever his agent may be it is thoroughly in touch with most modern pathological science. Whether the remedy acts by increasing the white corpuscles of the blood (which I suspect) or directly on the interstitial plasma, i.e., the humours deposited between the tissues, remains to be proved. But, as one or two of the medical gentlemen who have certified to the efficacy of the "Cure" have stated, in effect it is a wonderful solvent and absorbent, and has the power of excreting those humours which no doubt are the primary lesions.

It is with regret that I hear that the Institute is financially embarrassed. The community of Halifax and the Province owe it to themselves not to allow this heaven-sent Institute to disappear from our midst.

The influence of the Institute has not been confined to the six or seven hundred that have been treated. The moral effect produced by the wonderful change in those who have been treated has worked upon many who were fast approaching the stage when treatment would be required in their case. I have a family in my mind of four brothers, all drinking; one became so bad that at last he was induced to go to your Institution for treatment. The change in him for the better was so marked that the others have sobered down considerably.

I also know of a club of some dozen who have tamed down since one or two of its members have taken the Cure.

Hoping that you will be able to place your Institute on a firm basis,

I remain,

Yours truly,

W. H. WEEKS, M.D.

Dartmouth, N.S., January 20, 1896.

HALIFAX, N.S., December 25, 1896.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the good which has resulted from the "Murphy Gold Cure" Institute, both in our city and throughout the province.

I have learned that of the great number treated only a very small proportion have gone back.

Since its opening here I have advised several who were unable of themselves to give up the drinking habit to take the cure, and in every case it has been permanent.

I hope these institutions may continue to do good.

M. A. CURRY, M.D.

AMHERST, January 9th, 1896.

I have much pleasure in stating that so far as my personal knowledge and experience of the Father Murphy Gold Cure Institute goes, that I consider it superior to any other of the kind for the treatment of the alcoholic habit or disease, and that I do and would unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to any other that I know of, to those addicted to excess in the use of alcoholic stimulants. The Murphy Gold Cure will effectually eradicate

both the desire and habit for indulgence, and in my opinion, if our Dominion Government and Local Government would grant a sum of money to help such an Institution, it would do more for the cure of intemperance than all the Royal Commissions and Temperance Acts that have been legislated for the last number of years.

Believe me to remain, yours very sincerely,

C. J. MORSE, M.D. Edin.

To JOSEPH E. QUINN, Esq.,
College Street, Halifax, N.S.

J. E. QUINN, Esq.,

Manager Father Murphy Gold Cure Institute, Halifax.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your request for my opinion of the Father Murphy Gold Cure, I would say that it is unusual for medical men to recommend a mode of treatment which is kept a secret, but must say that in the course of my practice I have seen several very gratifying results; many who were a slave to the habit and are now living respectable lives ascribe their present condition to the treatment. I have not learned of any injurious effects produced by the treatment on the general health of the patients; in fact the very opposite. I am of opinion that your Institute is in every respect deserving of public support and assistance.

I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Halifax, January 26th, 1896.

H. V. PEARMAN, M.D., C.M.

Having been a patient of Father Murphy's Gold Cure Institute, Halifax, under the supervision of Joseph E. Quinn. I beg to state that I have found it to be a perfect success.

MARCUS DODD, M.D.

International Mines,

Bridgeport, Cape Breton, January 15th, 1896.

Having been asked for an opinion as to the merits of the "Murphy Gold Cure," I can only say that while I cannot justify the secrecy which is considered an essential element in carrying out the treatment, nor concede the extravagant claims which are made with reference to it over other known and accredited methods, nor yet admit its innocence—without medical supervision—yet at the same time I know of a number of cases where the results have been remarkable, and apparently all that could be desired, having while curing or arresting the diseased condition, been unaccompanied by any prejudicial effects upon the patient's condition.

A. W. H. LINDSAY, M.D.

241, Pleasant Street,

Halifax, January 21st, 1896.

HALIFAX, January 28th, 1896.

Several cases of dipsomania treated at the "Father Murphy Gold Cure Institute" having passed under my notice, I am convinced that the regimen and treatment practised there has proven itself to be the most effective of any hitherto employed. I have visited friends at the Institute who were under treatment, and have marked with what extraordinary rapidity the excessive humours deposited in the tissues (probably from the mal-assimilation caused by the alcohol) were broken up, absorbed and ultimately eliminated. Whether perchloride of gold is used, or something else, the remedy is certainly a very potent one, and I have no hesitation in recommending the Institute as the best place for the treatment of this hitherto refractory disease, and I claim that it is worthy of support from both the Government and private philanthropists.

W. F. SMITH, M.D.,

64, Argyle Street, Halifax.

DARTMOUTH, N.S., January 18th, 1896.

At the request of one of the patients of the Father Murphy Gold Cure Institute for my opinion on this method of the treatment of inebriety or the alcoholic habit, I have to say on the whole I believe it should be encouraged, and that it is doing more good in this disease than anything that ever came before it. While, owing to the secrecy of the drugs used, and the claims made for it as a "sure cure," it cannot be recognised by the scientific profession of medicine, yet, from the results I have seen, I believe it has been a heaven-sent blessing to many, and has done what the medical profession could not do. It destroys the appetite for alcohol long enough for a man to assert his will power if he has moral firmness to assert it.

M. A. B. SMITH, M.D.

DARTMOUTH, N.S., January 16th, 1896.

I have much pleasure in being able to testify to the efficiency of the "Father Murphy Gold Cure."

Having had occasion recently to attend a friend while going through the treatment, I was struck with the marvellous rapidity with which the unhealthy humours of his body were absorbed and thrown off.

I know something theoretically of the Perchloride of Gold, but had no idea of its solvent powers as applied in the Father Murphy Cure. The patient seemed to fairly melt away under the treatment, and yet he said that he gained strength, except on one or two occasions during a fit of vomiting, or when the bowels were excessively moved. All the other patients, some seven or eight, reported the same result. Three weeks worked miracles with the patient first mentioned, and on the 4th day of the 4th week he was up and at work long before anyone else in the house.

The Institution is more like a happy home than a hospital.

H. SIMPSON, M.D.

HALIFAX, February 4th, 1896.

I have much pleasure in giving this statement of what I know of the Father Murphy Gold Cure. From personal experience and careful observation I can confirm the most sanguine statements made by the many friends of the Gold Cure as to its remarkable effects on the human system and the genuineness of the cure. For two years I have been interested in the work done in this Institution, and during this time have availed myself of every opportunity for fair and unprejudiced study of patients, both while undergoing treatment and, so far as it has been possible, after leaving the Institution; as a result of which I am in possession of many facts which lead me to believe not only that the Father Murphy Gold Cure treatment is all that is claimed for it as a cure for alcoholism and morphinism, but also that it is very general in its good effects, in all cases invigorating the whole system in a remarkable degree, and in many instances removing other accompanying physical and mental ills.

With regard to the regimen of the Institution, I may remark that in so far as the treatment is essentially involved the regulations are strict and in every case must be adhered to. The treatment of the patient from a social standpoint is marked by that sympathy, kindness and generosity which are characteristics of the "true home." So attached do the patients become to the Institution and its manager, that they leave with reluctance.

I wish the Institution and the noble work in which it is engaged every success.

ALEXANDER FRASER, B.A.

HALIFAX, January 22nd, 1896.

J. E. QUINN, Esq.,

Murphy Gold Cure.

Dear Sir,—Living near the Murphy Gold Cure Institute I have had some opportunity of observing its beneficent work and kindly management.

Being personally acquainted with several who have taken the treatment, I have watched with deep interest and pleasure the satisfactory results. In some apparently hopeless cases very remarkable cures have been effected.

The Institution is certainly a great boon to the victims of the alcoholic habit. I would strongly advise all such to place themselves in the Institution for treatment and overcome the appetite for strong drink.

HIBBERT WOODBURY, D.D.S.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

These letters are indisputable evidence and impregnable argument not only of the efficacy of Father Murphy's Gold Cure treatment, but the great benefit derived therefrom; the letters speak for themselves.

HEARTY ENDORSEMENTS FROM PROMINENT MEN.

(*From His Excellency Lord Aberdeen.*)

CITADEL, Quebec, July 10th, 1895.

REV. FATHER MURPHY:

Dear Sir,—The Governor-General has duly received your letter in which you mention your approaching visit to Europe. His Excellency desires to offer his good wishes for your success—for he is well aware that your efforts for the prevention of drunkenness by means of the special method which you employ, are regarded with full approval by many clergymen and other persons occupying responsible positions who recognise the value of your well-devised means of remedy in that direction.

I remain, yours faithfully,

W. T. S. HEWETT, *Private Secretary.*

Unqualified Endorsement of Father Murphy's Work by the Honoured Bishop of Three Rivers.

BISHOP'S PALACE,

Three Rivers, April 21st, 1895.

REV. FATHER MURPHY, Montreal:

Rev. Father,—It is with unmixed pleasure that I bear testimony to the great good your treatment is doing in this country, where intemperance has brought so much ruin and misery. Your Institute is certainly destined to heal this social evil, and restore peace and happiness to our people. I beg, then, of you, Rev. Father, to receive my hearty congratulations on your immense success, and I cannot say enough to encourage you to continue a work so patriotic and Christian. The many you have cured in this district bless God for the great change you have operated in them. Each has taken up again the routine of his daily work with hopeful joy and renewed vigour. I reiterate my sincere congratulations, and remain,

Your devoted servant,

†L. F. LAFLECHE,

Bishop of Three Rivers, P.Q.

From the Leader of the Canadian Parliament.

EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE, CANADA.

Ottawa, May 25th, 1895.

Dear Father Murphy,—You asked me for a few lines of recommendation with reference to your Gold Cure Institute.

I have on every hand heard of cases which have been cured by your treatment. Some of them have come under my personal observation, and the persons who have undergone the treatment declared to me that they have been thoroughly cured; have lost all desire for intoxicants, and believe they will never touch them again. I am sorry I cannot give you a more definite statement, but do not think it well for me to go beyond what has come under my own personal observation.

If this is of any use to you I shall be very glad, for success in your work means the mitigation of much misery and suffering to the individuals who are benefited by your methods, and their family and friends as well.

I remain, yours very sincerely,

GEO. E. FOSTER.

Noble Words from a Brilliant Episcopal Clergyman who took the Treatment.

TO REV. L. W. MURPHY, Maisonneuve.

Monday night.

My Dear Mentor, Guide, Philosopher and Friend,—I have been so very busy since leaving the Institute that I have not had time to fulfil my good intention of dropping in upon you for a chat. I have been and am constantly possessed by the thought how grandly beneficent such a work as yours is—consecrated from the heart of God and sanctified by His eternal benediction. Surely, it is, in the highest sense, a “working together with God” and hastening on “that one, far off, divine event to which the whole creation moves,” when maimed humanity, no longer crippled and stained with flecks of sin, shall stand upright in the light. Here is something essentially practical—no theorising, but the “doing” of Good. That this work should widen to include the open exhibition of Brotherhood in well doing, is to me a thought most beautiful—verily a new “Act of the Apostles,” an unwritten book, luminous as was the face of Moses, with the reflected glory from on high. Far be it from me to offer you the clap-trap and small change of petty flattery. I write as I feel. Do but one-half of what you claim to do, and still your work claims the encouragement and approbation of everyone who, like Ben Adhem, “loves his fellow man.”

REV. OLIVER J. BOOTH, Montreal, P.Q.

A Professor of Laval University takes the Treatment.

REV. FATHER MURPHY, Gold Cure Institute:

Dear Father,—I owe it as a duty to humanity and to your marvellous Gold Cure treatment to inform the public of the miraculous cure you effected in my case. I have been using morphine for three years until the morphine failed to produce the required sensation. Then I began to consume three pints of the best brandy each day and twenty grains of that deadly poison—cocaine. When I went to your famous and glorious Institution I had given up all hopes of recovery, and a swift and appalling death stared me in the face. My temperature was 102, and my pulse was 138, and at times running up to 180. When I entered your Institute my body was emaciated and tortured beyond description; my soul was a hell. The most hideous visions haunted me day and night. There was no respite from suffering; no peace for my anguished soul. The most eminent medical skill was powerless in the presence of my disease, and I looked for the grave as a merciful exit from a torture infinitely worse than the most weird descriptions of hell. To-day, after a four weeks' course in your redeeming Institution I am as free from morphine, cocaine, and whisky as the child unborn, the pains in my heart and limbs have entirely disappeared, and I am now enjoying perfect physical health, my mind is clear and vigorous, my soul assured and radiant, everything is now changed to me by the almost supernatural agency of your wonderful Gold Cure treatment. The clouds have passed away from my mind, the weight of sorrow from my heart, and the vision of hell that confronted every joyous aspiration of my soul has been transformed into the radiant and grateful vision of health, happiness and hope. In a word, I am a new and saved man. I would not go back to my former indulgence in the whisky, morphine and cocaine, for all the money in the city of Quebec. On the contrary I loathe these agents as the released prisoner loathes the thought that carries him back to the prison cell that deprived him of his liberty. May God bless you, Father Murphy, and your great merciful ministrations to a suffering humanity.

DR. DE BLOIS,

Quebec, March 17th, 1893.

Professor of Laval University, Quebec.

The Superior of the Oblate Fathers.

PRESBYTERY, ST. SAUVEUR, July 13th, 1895.

Dear Father Murphy,—We have to congratulate you heartily on the success your treatment for alcoholism has obtained since first you opened your Institute at St. Sauveur. Your success has surpassed our most sanguine hopes and is most consoling. The other day one of your patients told our Fathers that since taking the treatment at your Institute he no longer felt the insatiable desire for intoxicants, any more than when he was a child. You have done well, dear Father, to put your marvellous cure within reach of our population, for already you have brought happiness to hundreds of families in our parish. Every Sunday we exhort our parishioners, who require your cure, not to delay in placing themselves under your treatment; let us hope, with God's help, we will succeed. I trust, dear Father, you will continue this efficacious work in the province. In return we pledge our hearty co-operation to ensure the success of this most desirable enterprise.

Your most devoted in Christ,

C. GRENIER, *Superior of Oblates, Quebec.*

FATHER MURPHY'S WORK.

(Judge O'Gara, of Ottawa, praises it.)

Father Murphy's Institutions for the cure of intemperance are now becoming so popular in every part of the Dominion, where they are established, that the leading citizens and clergymen everywhere recommend them. Many of the clergymen advise the people from the pulpit to take a course of treatment in Father Murphy's Institutions. Judge O'Gara, of Ottawa, in the course of a conversation concerning the beneficence of Father Murphy's cure in Ottawa, said that it was the greatest blessing that ever was conferred on the Dominion. Why, said the judge, two hundred and fifty cures effected in this town seems miraculous.

Montreal Star, April 13th, 1895.

The following pleasing unsolicited testimony of approbation will be read with pleasure by the many friends of Father Murphy's Gold Cure Institute in Montreal.

CORNWALL, April 3, 1894.

Dear Miss Scott,—It gives me great pleasure to say in reply to "Enquirer's" question in late issue "Journal" re Gold Cure, that our local Union sent a man who for many years was a confirmed drunkard to the Father Murphy Gold Cure Institute in Montreal, and after an absence of three weeks he returned claiming to have no desire whatever for liquor. This is upwards of a year and four months ago, and he has remained perfectly sober since and cannot find words to express his thankfulness for the cure. Anyone desiring further information may write me, or I am sure the gentleman himself would gladly give particulars or answer further enquirers.

I have heard of other cases where treatment was successful, but of this particular one we "know."—"Woman's Journal," April, 1894.

JENNIE MACARTHUR,

Treasurer, Ontario W.C.T.U.

ST. PETER'S, C.B., January 27th, 1896.

J. E. QUINN, Esq.,

Manager, Gold Cure, Halifax, N.S.

My Dear Sir,—Having tested the Gold Cure in my own individual case, I wish to record my firm conviction as to its efficacy in removing the morbid craving and eliminating the disease from the system.

I can confidently recommend your treatment to any who may be suffering from the alcoholic habit.

JOHN McDONALD, M.D.

REFERENCES.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD ABERDEEN, Ex-Governor-General of Canada.

HON. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, Ex-Premier of Canada.

SIR C. HIBBERT TUPPER, Ex-Minister of Justice for Canada.

HON. G. E. FOSTER, Ex-Minister of Finance for Canada.

HON. S. H. HOLMES, Halifax, Ex-Premier of Nova Scotia.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL, Canada.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF OTTAWA, Canada.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX, Nova Scotia

REV. DR. E. F. MURPHY, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

A. A. STOCKTON, Esq., St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

DR. M. A. CURRY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

GEO. E. ROBERTSON, Mayor of St. John, New Brunswick.

DR. M. DODD, Bridgeport, Cape Breton, Canada.

DR. J. McDONALD, St. Peter's, Cape Breton, Canada.

DR. C. J. MORSE, Amherst, Nova Scotia, Canada.



NEWNHAM & COWELL, 75 CHISWELL STREET, E.C.